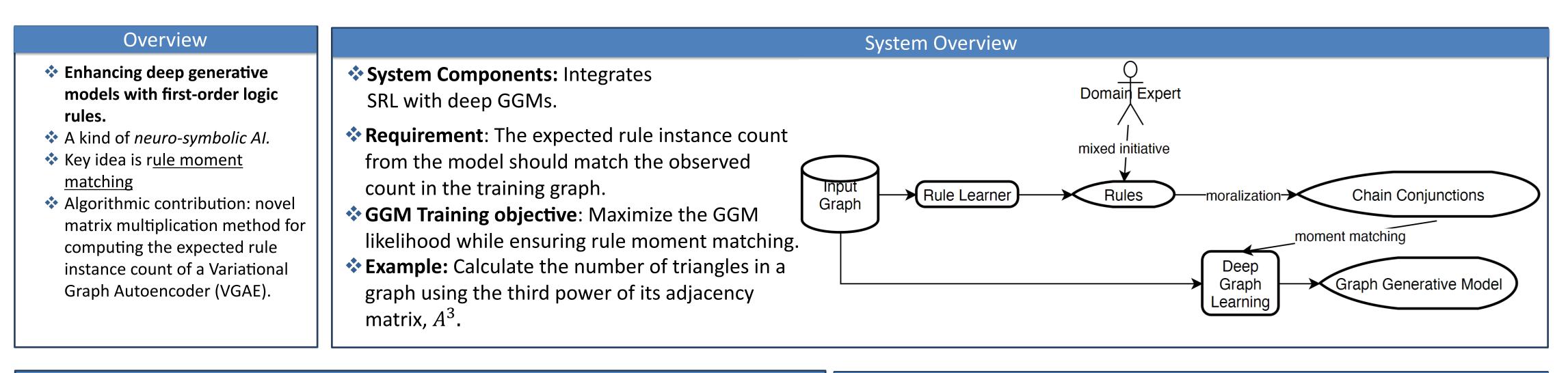




Rule-Enhanced Graph Learning

Ali Khazraee¹ Abdolreza Mirzaei ¹² Majid Farhadi ²³ Parmis Naddaf ² Kiarash Zahirnia ² Mohammad Salameh ⁴ Kevin Cannons ⁴ Richard Mar ² Mingyi Wu ² Oliver Schulte ² ¹Isfahan University of Technology, ²Simon Fraser University, ²University of Alberta, ⁴Huawei Technologies Ltd.

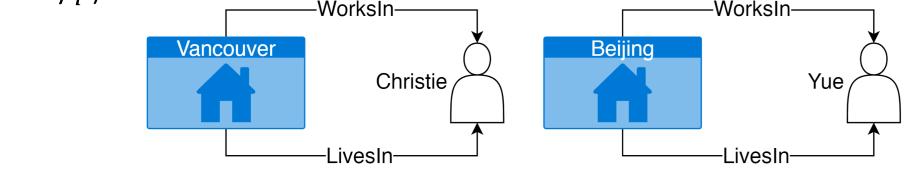


Contributions

- A new objective function for enhancing generative graph learning with domain knowledge represented by logical rules.
- A new matrix multiplication algorithm for counting the number of rule instances in a graph.
- * A new algorithm for estimating the expected number of rule instances for a Variational Graph Autoencoder model, based on matrix multiplication.
- Two extensions of the previous VGAE model:
 - VGAE+ generates node features and edge types.

First Order Logic Rules

- Different enhancement methodologies are appropriate for different types of knowledge (e.g., knowledge from models, humans, external sources).
- We leverage knowledge from First Order Logic rules.
- \Rightarrow An example rule would be "if person X works in city Y, then X lives in city Y (with probability *p*)





VGAE+R train a VGAE+ model that matches rule instance counts.

VGAE+

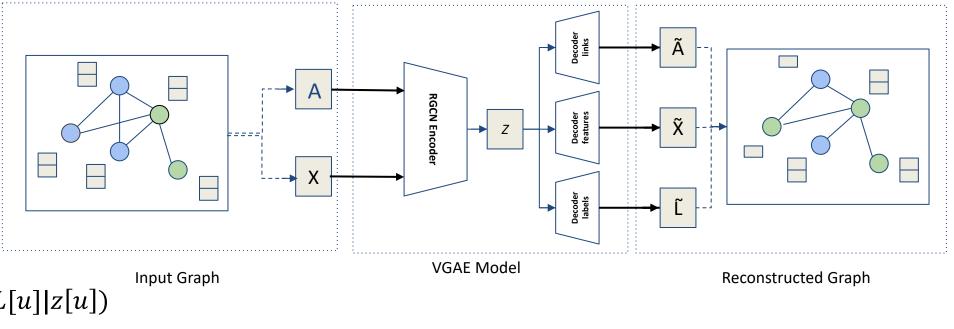
The VGAE+ model extends VGAE by adding decoders for node features and labels.

- comprehensive generative model for attributed labeled graphs
- enabling the independent generation of links, features, and labels.

Decoders:

- Adjacency matrix decoder: Generates links based on node embeddings. (eq.1)
- Feature decoder: Generates node features from node embeddings. (eq.2)
- Label decoder: Generates node labels from node embeddings. (eq.3)

$$eq1.p_{\theta}(A|z) = \prod_{r=1}^{I} \prod_{u,v} p_{\theta}(A_{r}[u,v]|z[u],z[v]) \quad eq2.p_{\psi}(X|z) = \prod_{u} p_{\psi}(X[u]|z[u]) \quad eq3.p_{\phi}(L|z) = \prod_{u} p_{\phi}(L[u]|z[u])$$

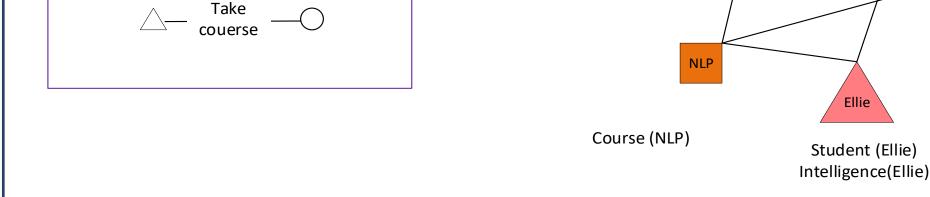


Matrix multiplication method / VGAE+R ♦ VGAE+R : $\mathcal{L}(\theta,\psi,\phi) = \mathrm{KL}(q_{\phi}(z|X,A)||p(z) - E_{z\sim q}(z|X,A) + [\alpha \times \ln p_{\theta}(A|z) + \beta \times \ln p_{\psi} + \gamma \times \ln p_{\phi}(L|z) + \frac{\lambda}{k} \sum_{i=1}^{k} \rho(n_{i}(D), E[n_{i}(G|z)])$ Student(Jack) Intelligence(Jack) Student node type Student(Joey) Course node type Professor(Jane) Jane Joey Professor node type Course (Deep Learning) Student (Lucas) Suspended (Lucas) Professor (Tom) Tom

Results – Node Classification

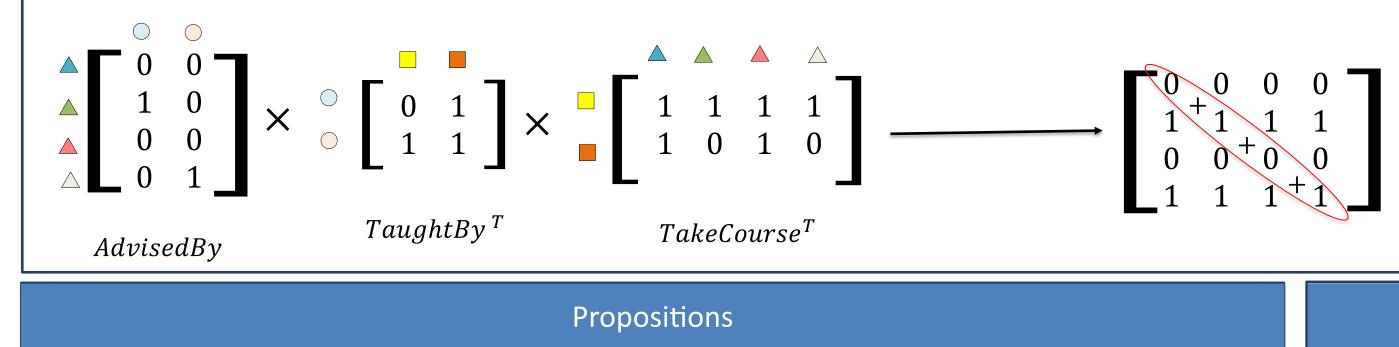
Dataset	Metric	Model		
		VGAE+	VGAE+R	
Cora	Precision	0.7952	0.8556	
	F1	0.7178	0.8440	
	Recall	0.8284	0.8542	
Citeseer	Precision	0.7265	0.7579	
	F1	0.6958	0.7251	
	Recall	0.7233	0.7639	
IMDB	Precision	0.6328	0.6337	
	F1	0.6282	0.6219	
	Recall	0.6297	0.6250	
ACM	Precision	0.9675	0.9323	
	F1	0.8623	0.7925	
	Recall	0.9624	0.9396	

Results – Graph Realism



* Motif: A motif in a graph, shown as a red line, is a repeated subgraph pattern represented by the rule.

Rule: AdvisedBy(student, professor), TaughtBy(course, professor), TakeCourse(student, course)



DATASET	CORA	CITESEER	IMDB	ACM
		6.8E+11 2.6E+9		

Results – Count Distance	Resu	lts – (Cour	nt Di	stand	ce
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DATASET	CORA	CITESEER	IMDB	ACM
VGAE+		4085.6	137612.3	36572.1
VGAE+R		523.56	14373.3	12984.5

Results – Link Prediction

The expected conjunction count given a set of node embeddings can be computed as the conjunction count in the expected graph. (eq1)

The (u,v)-th entry of O_k counts the number of groundings of a centered chain conjunction ϕ of length k in a graph G where $U_1 = u$ and $V_p = v$. Therefore

$$eq1.E[n_{\phi}(G)|z] = n_{\phi}(\widetilde{G_Z})$$

$$eq2.n_{\phi}(G) = \sum (O_k(\phi))$$

Dataset Model type		ACM		Cora	Citeseer	IMDB	
		Author - Paper	Paper - Subject	Paper - Paper	Paper - Paper	Actor - Movie	Director - Movie
AUC	VGAE+	0.974823	0.974056	0.920903	0.906741	0.903155	0.886872
	VGAE+R	0.976939	0.974062	0.932803	0.880990	0.9074	0.890821
AP	VGAE+	0.994472	0.996084	0.90638	0.906388	0.920079	0.894908
	VGAE+R	0.996288	0.997294	0.935509	0.915649	0.925500	0.894994